The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,474 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY
				1885.
M. CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	15th Sept.
L. DERBY	3900	600	A. Symons	29th Sept.
L. VALETTA	2736	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
M. TRAMES	4161	80	W. A. Seaton	6th ,,
R. TASMANIA	4433	800	R. B. Hasselwood	13th ,,
ARRAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	20th ,,
M. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	27th ,,
M. NORTHAM	3513	1000	G. F. Carlos	3rd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4171	800	E. M. Edmond	10th ,,
GWALIOR	2753	500	P. Harris	17th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Capstans.	On 1885.
HYDASPES	2934 500	G. Scrivener	12th Sept.
ARCONA	3128 600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3347 700	E. Stewart	16th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; also return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel one class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Passengers to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, are booked at the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 385, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered on board FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	350	1st Oct.	1885.
MILANO	5,000	350	1st Nov.	,,

Steam Launch at Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
CALIFORNIA	3410	Wm. Young	6th Oct.

Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. PERSIA	3317	500 R. Hutchinson	20th Oct.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480 Wm. Russell	6th Nov.
s. s. ASIA	3509	480 J. Craig	14th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	3000	500 C. C. Boothby	28th ,,
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	400 F. Blight	12th Dec.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s.* ARMENIA	3395	480	Geo. H. Read ..... 26th Sept.

* Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 27, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

A VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR in Apollo Street, Fort, for an Office. Rent Rs. 75 only. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the very desirable Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, formerly in the occupation of the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, and situate on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, known as "Westrop House" now in the occupation of C. T. Gold, Esquire. It commands a most charming and picturesque view of the whole of Bombay and its beautiful harbour. The bungalow has undergone very lately thorough repairs such as whitewashing, colouring, oiling, papering, &c., at a very great cost. It consists of a very handsome drawing-room, a dining saloon, billiard-room and half-a-dozen bed and bath rooms, one of which is marbled. It has also one of the largest compound on the Hill with tastefully laid-out garden and has a very broad verandah all round the house, commodious stabling and servants' quarters. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE DAUGHTER of a GENERAL OFFICER, over 30, and used to good society, wishes to become Chaperon to a young lady in India, or the Colonies. India preferred. Highest references given and required. Small salary. For further particulars, apply by letter to "N. W. P.," 14, Lansdowne Place, Clifton, Bristol, England.

ECCELLENTE AND REALE QUALITADE HAVANA CIGARS

Made of the most superior Tobacco, purposely selected to suit the climate.

NEVER CHEAPER OR PLEASANTER.

Flor Inseperado	at Rs.	4	0 per Box of 100
Princess Royal	,,	4	0 ,, ,,
Punch Pie	,,	4	0 ,, ,,
La Teresa	,,	4	4 ,, ,,
Queen	,,	5	0 ,, ,,
Zenobia	,,	6	0 ,, ,,
Cleobe	,,	7	0 ,, ,,
La Intimidat	,,	7	4 ,, ,,
Semiramis	,,	8	0 ,, ,,

M. SPITERI,
98 Kalbadevi-road, close to the Post Office.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

1. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop delivered at the depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Depots will be accepted.

2. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

3. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Conservator between the dates of this publication and the 20th of October 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th September, at 5 p.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Okha Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 14th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

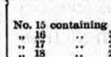
S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th September, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where en route and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER. Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

THE S. S. "Sherborne" has arrived from London, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor, Captain DIXON, before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The steamer's surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.,
Agents, s. s. Sherborne.
Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	22 0
,, 2	,, 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½	,, 32 0
,, 3	,, 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½	,, 44 0
,, 4	,, 15		10½ by 6½ by 5½	,, 52 0
,, 5	,, 19		12½ by 7 by 5½	,, 66 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	55 0
,, 7	,, 20		9½ by 8½ by 7	,, 72 0
,, 8	,, 20		9½ by 9 by 6½	,, 80 0
,, 9	,, 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½	,, 90 0
,, 10	,, 14		9½ by 6½ by 5½	,, 52 0
,, 11	,, 19		12½ by 8 by 5½	,, 75 0
,, 12	,, 21		12 by 8 by 6½	,, 76 0
,, 13	,, 9		9½ by 7½ by 11	,, 90 0
,, 14	,, 27		14½ by 12½ by 8	,, 120

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 61	Green Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	100 0
,, 16	,, 34		18½ by 10 by 11	,, 90 0
,, 17	,, 26		12½ by 8 by 9½	,, 70 0
,, 18	,, 21		13 by 10 by 9	,, 65 0
,, 19	,, 9		12½ by 9½ by 7	,, 50 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,

VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines, as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 20-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS (Fairchild)—
Containing the pancreatic enzymes in a highly concentrated and most active form.

PEPTONISING POWDERS (Fairchild) IN GLASS TUBES—
Each contains 5 grains of Extractum Pancreatis, and will digest a pint of milk in 30 minutes.

PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 3 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

COMPOUND PANCREATIC TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each contains 1-10 grain Ipecac., 3 grains Bismuthi Subnit., and 2 grains Extractum Pancreatis.

PEPSINE IN SCALES (Fairchild)—
A most reliable and active ferment. Dose 1 to 3 grains.

PEPSINE TABLOIDS (Fairchild)—
Each containing 1 grain of pure Pepsine in Scales. The Tabloids are an elegant and agreeable form for administration.

ELIXOID PEPSINE—
The most active and pleasant liquid Pepsine.

KEPLER EXTRACT OF MALT—
The best digestive of starchy foods, and a valuable nutriment.

A Pamphlet on Extractum Pancreatis and the Digestive Ferments supplied free upon request.

KEMP & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1885 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Recreators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES S. & W. Co., Limited.

WANTED, a competent MANAGER, with a thorough practical knowledge of Carding and Spinning. Salary liberal. Apply with Testimonials to

KHONDALL EDULLABHOY & Co.,
Secretary, Treasurers, and Agents.
No. 31, Elphinstone Circle.

COLLETT AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered office, No. 62, Meadow-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1885, at 3 p.m., to receive and adopt the Directors' Report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. P. COLLETT & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1885.

CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING-BOXES COMPLETE.
Sizes, 15" and 17."
Price, Rs. 45 and 48-12 each.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
17, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

EASTON'S SYRUP.

HEALTH AND RENEWED VIGOUR.

GUARANTEED prepared accurately to formula. This combination of the Phosphates of Quinine, Strychnine, and Iron, in the form of syrup, is a most powerful stimulant-tonic to the brain and nervous system.

Price per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, at 3 p.m., at the Company's Registered office, 32, Meadow-street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

To receive and pass Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

To elect 2 Directors.

To elect an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 8th to 16th September inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WARDEN & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 8th September, 1885.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 453 of 1883.

MUNJEE RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

GUNPUT MADHOWRAO and his wife GODAVARIBAI, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing in house No.—at Moogbhai Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 3rd day of October, 1884, it was ordered and decreed that upon the Defendants or either of them paying into Court on behalf of the Plaintiff, on or before the 3rd day of April, 1885, the sum of Rupees four thousand six hundred and thirty-four and three pies for debt and simple interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the 30th day of September, 1883, till payment and the costs of this Suit when taxed the Plaintiff should reconvey to the said Defendants the property in the mortgage comprised and described in the said decree free and clear of and from all incumbrances done by him, the said Plaintiff or by any person or persons claiming by, from or under him, and should deliver up all deeds, documents, and writings of or relating to the said premises in his possession, custody or control to the said Defendants, or to whom they should appoint, and in default of the said Defendants paying into Court such principal, interest, and costs by the time aforesaid, then the plaintiff would be entitled to a final Decree. And whereas by a final Decree, dated the 28th day of April, 1885, it was ordered and decreed that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely—All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land on ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Moogbhai-wadi, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Godavaribai and Gunput Mahadeo and other tenants, and not as yet assessed by the Collector of Assessment in any number, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-six and four ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's old No. 152, New No. 1355, old survey No 502, and new survey No 7073, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the part of Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Allacodin Jetaykur, on the west by the passage and beyond that by the house of Rajeoverbai, on the north partly by the ground of Sitcoanam Pandoo Bett and others partly by the passage and partly by the house of Wooma, widow of Dadoba Sadashewjee, and on the south by the property of Bapoo Mohunjee.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1885, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said final Decree, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

Claim of the Collector of Bombay on account of ground rent due for the year 1884-85 is annas seven and pies five.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants or any of them to the same or to any interest therein.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the prices of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the Plaintiff, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the Plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any amount paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th day of September 1885.

R. M. SAYANI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MUNJEE RAMJEE,
Plaintiff in Person.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected on the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

	Rs. a.
Soda Water ... ...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Seltzer Water ... ... ,,	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade ... ... ,,	1 0
Ginger Ale ... ... ,,	1 0
Raspberryade... ... ... ,,	1 0
Aerated Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Potash Water ... ... ,,	0 12
Lithia Water... ... ... ,,	1 8
Vichy Water ... ... ,,	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8

Capacity ½ gall. 1½ gall. 2½ galls. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS AND NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS.

TREACHER & Co. beg to inform their numerous patrons that the production of ÆRATED WATERS of absolute purity and the highest quality receives the utmost attention from the Management; the water used undergoes a special process of filtration and chemical purification; the machinery employed is of the newest and best description; and the greatest possible attention is paid during the various processes of manufacture to ensure perfect cleanliness. The Company have the pleasure of knowing that their exertions have been more than repaid by the great reputation obtained by their unrivalled Ærated Waters.

	Per doz. Rs. as.
SODA AND POTASH WATERS.—Manufactured with great care, and highly charged with pure gas, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.	0 12
CITRATE OF POTASH WATER.—May be taken at all times instead of Soda Water with Whisky, Brandy, Sherry, &c., it forms a most agreeable beverage, and it has, moreover, the special advantage of counteracting to a considerable extent the injurious effects of Alcoholic Stimulants. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty in cases of Fever, Prickly Heat, Gout, and Rheumatism and Urinary affections ...	1 8
SELTZER WATER.—Introduced by TREACHER and Co., quite equalling the original in its properties, and more agreeable from its sparkling character ...	1 0
TONIC WATER.—Unequalled for delicacy of flavour, its tonic properties are undeniable, each bottle containing a definite quantity of quinine presented in a most agreeable form ...	1 0
GINGERADE.—A pleasant agreeable beverage made from the best Ginger, and containing nothing but pure and wholesome ingredients ...	1 0
LEMONADE.—Of unequalled delicacy and freshness, and possessing the true fruity flavour of the Lemon ...	
GINGER ALE.—A grateful, highly aromatic, non-alcoholic beverage, wholesome and refreshing with a pleasing pungency and bouquet ...	1 8
OZO.—A non-alcoholic sparkling Tonic, exceedingly pleasant to the palate and most refreshing in its effects, it is most useful in repairing that exhaustion of nervous and mental energy so common in hot climates; may be taken freely at all times of the day ...	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

DECK CHAIRS.
PICTURES.
WINDOW CURTAINS.
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS
TIN TRUNKS.

FANCY TABLES.
TAPESTRY TABLE CLOTHS.
READY-MADE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
BRUSHES AND COMBS.

THESE ARTICLES ARE ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND VERY MODERATELY PRICED.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A better, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers upcountry, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON CORKS AND CAPSULES TO AVOID FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

MAP OF CHINA AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Rs. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

JEWELLERY.
VALUE OF GOLD GUARANTEED.

"GOOD LUCK."

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.
GEM, FANCY AND SIGNET RINGS.
SCARF PINS AND RINGS.
GOLD AND SILVER STUDS AND LINKS,
BANGLES AND BRACELETS.
GOLD AND SILVER LOCKETS.
GOLD AND SILVER CROSSES.
GOLD AND SILVER NECKLETS.
GOLD & SILVER EAR-RINGS & BROOCHES.
GOLD AND SILVER CHARMS.
"GOOD LUCK." WATCH KEYS,
Silver Brooches and Pins very fashionable. &c., &c.

Silver Bangles, very artistic.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS POST-FREE.

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LD., WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS. } POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
THURSDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER,
GREAT EXCITEMENT. POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

Great local production written especially for this Company, entitled
TRIAL BY JUDGES OR
WHO MADE THE CAT-LIE
Being a burlesque, on Gilbert and Sullivans
TRIAL BY JURY.
Adapted for Bombay.

N. B.—Chorusses written especially for 3rd Class passengers by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

To be preceded by the popular comedietta,
HALF-PAST 8.
OR
WHO TURNED THE CLOCK.
Grand Musical Interlude of Songs and Dances.

PRICES.—Boxes, Rs. 12; Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1; Pit, annas 8.

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES arrived yesterday by the s. s. Pachumba, at Bhendy Bazaar stable, suitable for Hunters, Chargers, and Hacks; also there are nice Gallaways and Pony in the lot.

ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Stable.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned PHEROZESHAH DHANJIBAI SHROFF and FRAMROZE DHANJIBAI SHROFF in the business of General merchants, carried on by us in Bombay under the style or firm of SHROFF BROTHERS and in Aurocal under the style or firm of FRAMROZE BROTHERS has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 10th day of August, 1885, and the said business will be henceforth carried on by the said PHEROZESHAH DHANJIBAI SHROFF, who is the SOLE PROPRIETOR.

PHEROZESHAH DHANJIBHAI SHROFF.
FRAMROZ DHANJIBHAI SHROFF.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE of ENGLAND. CHANCERY DIVISION.—Mr. Justice CHITTY.—In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1877, and in the Matter of the MONSOON and PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 2nd day of June, 1885, for confirming a Special Resolution REDUCING the CAPITAL of the above-mentioned Company from 1,000,000 to 700,000, was directed to be HEARD before his Lordship, Mr. Justice Chitty, on the 15th day of May, 1886. Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for reduction of the capital of the said Company, under the above Acts, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned solicitor, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1885.

CHAPPLE, WELCH, and CHAPPLE, 23, Carter-lane, London, England, Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that EBRAHIM SHAIK HOSEIN and ABDUL K

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

REUTER still quotes Bar Silver in London at 47⅞d. per oz., but it is evident from the turn Indian Securities have taken that the future of the Metal is again viewed with rather more confidance, a rise of £1 being quoted in 4, and £1½ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, while the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, which on Saturday was said to be unquotable, is now given at £101⅛, only ¼ lower than on Friday. This points to a recovery in Exchange again, and the tendency evinced here to-day is quite that way. Not that we think any real change has taken place in the position, or that people have any additional information to go upon as regards the future; but simply, as we pointed out when the market was about at its worst on Friday, the more rapid decline the sharper the reaction.

Consols remain at par, but French Rentes yesterday were ¼ lower at 109. Renter quotes Exchange Bank shares at £22 for Chartered, £18-10 for Chartered Mercantile, and £60 for Hongkong and Shanghai.

In the Mincing-lane market, Linseed is still the only article showing any firmness, Calcutta being quoted 3d. to 6d. and Bombay 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat is without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with sales estimated at 8,000 bales. Spot quotations were unaltered; but in Americans to arrive a reduction of 1-64 is noted. In New York prices were the same, both for ready Cotton and futures. The receipts at the ports for the two days were 10,000 bales as against 9,000 and 14,000 for the two previous years respectively.

Locally we have nothing new to report concerning the staple. Sellers all hold very firmly, while exporters are getting no offers from home.

WHEAT is dull, with nothing at all doing. From home private advices are weaker; but being a partial holiday native sellers have not been pressing business.

SEEDS are unchanged. Linseed, if anything, is slightly easier.

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Liverpool we quote at 15s. to 16s. 3d., Continental ports at 18s. 9d. to 20s., buyers of the former for chow chow lots, sellers at the latter rate.

EXCHANGE has shown a steadier feeling all round to-day, and although ready Bank Bills are not perhaps quotably higher, Credits are advanced 1-32d., and the Banks are more willing sellers forward. Remitters, though, are holding off with great unanimity, and on the part of merchants the tendency is decidedly more in favour of placing their own bills than buying Banx paper. All the local indications, in fact, point to at least a temporary recovery in the value of the rupee, and some of the more sanguine are of opinion that the lowest point has been reached, until it is known what the Americans decide upon doing with regard to the Bland Act. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 11-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 9-32d.
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 6 7-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 17-32d.
France, 3 months' sight	1s. 9⅝d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in request to-day consequent on the improvement reported from London, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 97½ ready, Rs. 97⅝ forward. Fours-and-a-half are also ¼ up at Rs. 98¾.

SHARES continue quiet. Spinning and Weaving Mills are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, and Press Companies tend easier. Bombay-Burmah Trading shares are Rs. 50 higher, and Kemp and Company, Limited, are Rs. 4 up.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	727½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	620× 610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong Kong and Shanghai Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	661
National Bank of [illegible]	37,536	£ 250		do.	105

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.		£100	..	..	4137×
B. B. & C. I. R.		£100	..	..	4144×
Peninsular Ordinary					
[illegible]					212
[illegible]					160×d
[illegible]					160
[illegible]					223
[illegible]					92
[illegible]					37½xd
[illegible]					680
[illegible]					470
[illegible]					106
[illegible]					100
[illegible]	1,000	62	375	60	4,050 975
[illegible]	1,000	62	375	..	890
[illegible]	90	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bonds		..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bonds	500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co.	3,000	100	100	10½	130
Indian Kerosine Ltd.					
Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	34
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	..	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ltd.	600	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ltd.	500	500	200	36 p. a.	393
Kemp & Co., Ltd.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22.	337
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
New Foundary and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	5 p. a.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	3324
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	4,50
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	..	80
Remy & Co., Ltd.	1,000	10	10	Re. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ltd.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	23xd
Thacker & Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,100
Thacker & Co., Ltd.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1.	107
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	p.ct.	150
M Mody & Co., Ltd.	2,000	200	160	0	100

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Francise, 489 tons, Captain C Randle sails to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steam-ship King's Cross, 1,407 tons, Captain N Way, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam tug Vaitarna, 63 tons, Capt. T. McGratt arrived in harbour yesterday from Grangemouth, 22nd July, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bengore Head, 1,695 tons, Captain McCalmont, sails to-day for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain H Shumaker, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Aden (31st August) in ballast, with 2 deck passengers. She is consigned to Hajee Cassum Josub.

THE steam-ship Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain [illegible] George, arrived in harbour yesterday from [illegible]s (6th August) with a cargo of 2,748 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (11th August,) via Coasts with general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Lees and 2 children, Mrs G Lees, Miss [illegible] and 6 deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Extra, 2,095 tons, Captain G Mahorcich, arrived yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo [illegible] Mr L [illegible] Mrs W [illegible]

Mossrs Cowasjee Framjee and Co., 51 cases silk, etc. Finlay, Muir and Co; 13 cases medicine other sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee and Co.

Calway s—3 cases silmanstores. John Fleming and Co.

Ancona s—5 cases champagne. The National Bank of India.

Horn Head s—2 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rahilla s—10 drums olive oil for mechanism, M M Mody; 30 cases ale and stout, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 100 cases old tom, Sorabji Cawasji.

Hassada s—2 casks portwine, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 25 cases old tom, Bomonjee Manockji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—8 cases anil[illegible] dyes, Sk A ik Dawood.

Wemeth tl all—280 bundles copper sheets and 2,621 copper tiles, Ralli Brothers; 20 packages soda water corks, Sawyer and Co.

Clan Buchanan s—63 ke s iron rose nails, Abdul Hoossen Moola Peerbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—100 cases sulpheric acid, Latham Abercrombie.

Clan Buchanan s—1 cask whisky, Purvis and Son; 1 butt whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 25 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.

FROM GIBRALTER.

Ancona s—15 cases sherry, The National Bank of India.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—4 cases essence of pippermint and ginger, Jafferjee Jeevanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Buchanan s—4,197 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 280 bales wool, Nurse Khuttow.

Roxburg s—4,687½ cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 102 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

Armenia s—699 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Highfield s—175 cwts beds, H Narroojee; 652 cwts wheat, 1 Pack Cotton; 3 bales hides, Mowad; 4246 cwts wheat Co; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 13 bales skins, Hajee Cassem H Gunny.

Parmatta s—10 cases work boxes and 3 cases sundries, N H Pool.

FOR MARSEILLES.

King's Cross s—115 cwts gloves and 31 cwts cochinjun D, Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Elka Khoosnall.

FOR ODESSA.

Timavo s—24,105 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—41 cwts wheat and one bundle gunny bags, M Mondolfo and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 7.

Western, Lt, Bl, 1st P. Cav, on leave, from Bannu.

Henderson, Surg-Maj, Bl, on furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Bunny, Capt, Md. R. A, on medical certificate, from Murree Hills.

Scott, Maj, Bl, R. A, on leave.

Sauiez, Lieut, By, 16th Bo Inf, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 8.

Burke, Capt., Bl West York Regt., on duty to England.

James, Surg, By M. S., on leave, to England.

Parker, Lt, By Rif Brig, to rejoin to Belgaum.

Adye, Capt, Bl 3rd Cav, to rejoin to Belgaum.

Scott, Maj Bl R A, on privilege leave, to England.

Bunny, Capt, Md. R. A., returned from medical certificate to Secunderabad.

Farmer, Capt, By R. A., on leave, to England.

Whitehead, Maj, By, on medical certificate to England.

Carruthers, Lt, Md. Comst. Dept., on furl, to England.

Money, Maj, Bl, 1st Oxf Lt Inf Regt, to England.

Vincent, Capt, By, on furlough, to England.

Grant, Maj, Bl, 2nd Light Regt., on leave, to England.

Western, Lt, Bl, 1st Punjab Cav., on privilege leave, to England.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Wood, Lt, By, 16th N. L, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 9 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Intending competitors at the Poona Meeting are reminded that all entries should be sent to Headquarters not later than the 10th inst. The entrance fees should be forwarded at the same time.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps this day, Wednesday, the 9th instant, from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on this day they wish to fire, to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

It was decided at a Regimental Committee Meeting on Monday, the 7th, that a monsoon dance should be held up. The following were selected to form a sub-committee to arrange details, Major Hore, Capt. Prior, Adjutant, Capt. Roughton, Qr-mr Soundy, Sergt Parrott, Corpl. W Read. The dance to take place on Friday, the 25th September, 1885.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, SEPT. 4.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr E F Webster, Chief Secy to Govt, furlough to Europe for five months from or after 15th Oct 1885.

Mr W Wilson, M.A., to act as Chief Secy to Govt.

Mr J F Price to act as Secy to Govt, Revenue Dept.

Mr. W. H. gleany to act as direction of Settlement and Agriculture.

The above appointments to have effect during the absence on leave of Mr E F Webster or until further orders.

Mr A G Cardew is appointed to the special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presy for 1884-85, with effect from the 16th Sept. 1885.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Wicks, Actg Port Officer and Supt of Pearl Banks, Tuticorin, privilege leave for one month and nine days from or after the 8th Sept 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With the approval of the Secy of State for India in Council, the Rt Hon the Govrn in Council is pleased to appoint Bgdr-General W K Elles, C B, A D C, half pay, to be Adjt-Genl of the Mad Army, vice Bgdr Genl G Clerk, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Mad SC with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut C C Tennant, 2nd Battn Bedfords, hire Regt dated 25th May 1884; Lieut M Eales, Royal Scots Fusilier; dated 16th Oct 1882.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col B H W Magrath, S C, Commissary-Genl (pa.) for 1 year and 30 days from 1st Oct 1885, or date of departure from Madras or Bombay.

Lieut and Capt C K F Stevenson, S C, Wing Comdr, 31st Regt, Light Infty (u p a), for six months; Lieut R A Ritherdon, S C, Wing Officer and Adjut, 1st Madras Pioneers (m c,) for one year.

The auxiliary leave granted to Lieut Col H M Barnett, S C, Wing Comdr 2nd in Comd, 4th Regt, Mad Infy, (Pioneers), G O G No. 432 of 1885, is extended by 3 days.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.—Mysore State Railway Company.—Mr A R Becher to be Capt.

Lieut W B de Winton from the Madras Volr Guards to be Lieut.

The corps designated "Tellicherry Volr Rifles" and "Calicut Rifle Volrs" are constituted Companies of the Malabar Vol R C.

MR. N. LAZARUS'S
"EUREKA," SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
SURPASS PEBBLES OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BEING entirely free from deleterious elements, the lenses never tire the eyes, or make them ache. They can be used with comfort, and satisfaction equally well by lamp or gaslight as by daylight. Thousands of patients in India can testify to their excellence.

Pamphlet, with price-list for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opp. Bombay General Post Office.

A. GRAVES,
DENTIST,
[illegible] ROW,
[illegible]
has tried
VER

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.
BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 12,000 books, to which the best current works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS ADDED EVERY MONTH IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ltd., have organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence,
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer,

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE VITRE—September 8, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Parell, Roujee, the beloved and eldest son of Carmelo de Vitre, aged 17. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. Funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this morning.

AFGHANISTAN.

JACKSON—August 29, at Pishin Cantonment, Afghanistan, of cholera, Francis William Staveley Jackson, Captain, 1st Bombay Lancers, aged 34 years.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A WELL-WISHER" writes to draw attention to the hardships and inconveniences suffered by the inhabitants of Dharavie Island for want of a road connecting it with the mainland. This has already been noticed several times in our paper, and we are sorry we cannot find room for his communication.

J. N. P. R.—The report relates to a meeting held several weeks since. It should have been sent earlier.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1885.

Now that we have the word of the Secretary of State for India that the difficulty with Russia in Central Asia has been arranged on a footing which promises permanence, we may expect the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be very active indeed in pressing on the Government of India the advisability of intervening in Burmah and extending our political influence, if not our frontier line, across Theebaw's dominions and the Shan States to the Chinese borders. In a State paper addressed by the Chamber in question to Mr. Durand last month it is expressly stated that, although it was the part of a considerate Chamber not to add to the embarrassment of the Government, while hostilities with Russia appeared imminent, the forbearance then shown only rendered it now the more incumbent to press the question of Burmah and ask for its immediate solution. In this interesting document, which we published on the 29th ultimo, allusion was made in a passing way to certain political problems in connection with the future of the territory between British Burmah and China, but the consideration of those problems was waived in order that the undivided attention of writers might be given to the commercial case for the interference of the Government of India in the affairs of Burmah and the Shan States. We are quite prepared to admit that the apprehension that a French force might be sent from Tongking to Mandalay on the invitation of the Court of Ava, is, under present circumstances, quite speculative, and need not be discussed at any length. If the sky should fall, it would be bad for the larks; but meanwhile those interesting birds may soar high without trepidation. And so of the prospect of an alliance between Russia and France directed, not against Germany, but against the British Empire. It was just as well not to trouble the Foreign Secretary with too long a disquisition on this peril, and perhaps for practical purposes all reference to it might have been omitted. The fact that such high political considerations have not been overlooked is, however, a satisfactory indication that motives of a less obvious character than those of procuring a development of trade by the familiar process of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs can be appreciated by the mercantile community on the other side of India when they are brought to their notice. The history of the political and commercial relations between India and Independent Burmah, as they at present exist, which is given by the Chamber, is correct and clear. On the 10th November, 1862, a treaty was entered into with the late King. This was supplemented and modified by a treaty entered into in 1867, which was to have currency for ten years. It would have expired in 1877, were it not that the King knew that giving notice of its termination would have furnished the British Government with the right to reimpose frontier duties. It certainly seems to make for the interests of trade that frontier duties should not be levied, and the King of Burmah might fairly be credited with some regard for commerce when he refrained from denouncing a treaty which he disliked lest the duties should be reimposed. The treaty—protracted beyond its expected terms—has, by the admission of the Calcutta Chamber, allowed a considerable trade to spring up. That trade has been so profitable and so large that it has naturally given rise to a desire to make it larger and more profitable. A despatch of the Government of India to Lord Hartington in September, 1882, is quoted as establishing the fact that the trade which has been developed is considerable, and might be augmented if more intimate relations could be established with Mandalay. Lord Ripon's Government stated in that despatch:—"British Burmah and the Native possessions are so closely connected by geographical situation, by the similarity of the races inhabiting them, and by the facilities for communication afforded by the Irrawady, that there is a constant stream of intercourse between them. Moreover, the natural richness of the country, and the market created for its produce by the establishment of a large commercial port at the mouth of its cheap waterway, have developed a trade of more than local importance. Although hampered by many difficulties arising from mal-administration at Mandalay, this trade has shown remarkable vitality and promise; and there is every reason to suppose that, if it could be freed from the injurious influences of the Mandalay officials, it would still further contribute to the prosperity of the Burmese community." What was proposed then was that a British Resident should be again established at [illegible]. It was admitted that such a step would possibly lead to some difficulties, [illegible] past, when the Resident [illegible] the whole, the Govern[illegible] could be less incon[illegible] than from the [illegible] diplomatic [illegible] which [illegible] by [illegible] country must face the ill-will of the society [illegible] constitution needs reform.

[illegible]ries of Monday Popular Concerts which [illegible] Monday is one amongst many means [illegible]ing resorted to in raising an endow[illegible] [illegible] the Byculla School hospital. [illegible]rts, it is to be hoped, will be a very fair conception of what the mercantile community in Calcutta and Rangoon want. He objects to any treaty which will place him in a worse position than that which he finds so precarious at present. He has no objection to negotiate a treaty with Italy which does not alter his status, and he is not unwilling to do the same with France. He likes the profits of trade for himself, and he prefers to have the monopoly of as many products in Burmah as he can secure. The existing treaty with him limits their number. He desires to have more; we want to reduce them from three to one, or none at all. He entrenches himself behind a *non possumus* which it is impossible to overcome without a quarrel and a war.

The real purpose of the memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India is to force on this solution. It is set forth that the imports and exports of British Burmah have increased from £5,319,502 in 1874 to £10,812,412 in 1883. The conclusion from this state of affairs is the unexpected one that the amount of imports is so small, less than four millions, as compared with seven millions of exports, that "the comparatively small amount of these imports demonstrates conclusively that Upper Burmah acts as an effectual and insurmountable barrier between the port of Rangoon and those almost illimitable commercial demands and requirements in Western China, which it has been the hope of the Government and merchants alike to ascertain and to satisfy." Perhaps it would be simpler to say in so many words that British Burmah is so prosperous that, if Independent Burmah and the Shan States were brought under similar conditions, commercial transactions would increase enormously. This is the strongest ground for decisive action which is to be found in the memorial. But there are subsidiary considerations which are also pressed upon the Government; for instance, dacoity takes place in British Burmah. Would it not be well to do something to Independent Burmah which might serve as a moral lesson to the burglars of the British province? No attempt is made even to imply that the dacoits come from Independent Burmah, or have any connection whatever with it. Again, it is pointed out that it is a reflection on the British Government that it should appear unable to make itself respected by so feeble a State as that of Native Burmah. In the same sentence, this same feeble State is spoken of as creating a situation "full of vague political threatening." Altogether it is the strong conviction of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the Government of India, now that it has done with the Russian scare, should smash King Theebaw and carry trade and civilisation to the frontier of China and of French Tongking.

To all this the practical politician will probably answer that, however desirable it may be to establish better relations with Independent Burmah and get access for commercial purposes to the nondescript territories beyond, there is no particular use in repeating our Soudan experience on the south-east of India. British Burmah is now prosperous, and by the testimony of the Bengal Chamber, still possesses vast areas of unused fertile soil which only needs to be cultivated to yield large returns. To send a couple of regiments up the Irrawady to Mandalay and dispose of King Theebaw might well be the work of a few days, as is generally believed in Rangoon. But when that was achieved what would have been done? We should have destroyed the only pretence of a Government existing between our own province and the wild Shans, the Black Flags, and all the ungovernable elements which the French, to their astonishment, have lighted upon in Tongking and Annam, after their facile dealing with the Annamese Mandarins. There is no defined frontier eastward, once Independent Burmah is merged in our province. It is only a few months since a few hundred Black Flags, rousing the neighbouring Shans, took Bhamo and looted it. The Burmese drove them out, and of course we could have done the same had we been responsible for the protection of the country. The Burman troops—armed only with cigars, according to the caricature—can give and take with the Shans and Black Flags; but if it were worth anyone's while to organise Shans and Black Flags against us, as they were organised against the French in Tongking, we, too, should have a great deal of costly and resultless campaigning, and very little trade. The French were harrassed by Chinese intriguers; is there any guarantee that if our frontier were to approach Tongking we should not have to deal with French as well as Chinese mischief-makers? This possibility is perhaps not so far-fetched as an alliance between Russia and France against British India. The Government will, we are disposed to think, decline to add to its existing responsibilities the policing and the defence of some thousands of leagues of difficult country, composed in equal proportions of jungle and swamp and tedious mountain. The people we should come in contact with are very different, indeed, from the gentle and trafficking creatures who dwell in British Burmah, and are so easy to govern when they do not go out as dacoits. A good deal may be done to bring the Court of Ava to a better mind, and further the interests of trade in Independent Burmah and the adjacent territories. Even with the Afghans we have not found a similar task hopeless. The vista of political troubles and complications which would be opened out by the success of a blow aimed at such a Government as exists in Independent Burmah has never been discerned at Calcutta or in Rangoon, but it is not likely to be absent from the thoughts of responsible statesmen. They are urged to take a course which it would be difficult to defend, if its result should turn out to be, not peace, but confusion.

THERE is much candour in the letter in the *Times*, written in Bombay by a well-known hand, in which an endeavour is made to lay certain aspects of the political life of India before the English public. Especially outspoken is the paragraph in which the writer urges that politics might with advantage be left alone for a time in order that the energies expended in them may be employed in social reforms. We especially refer to this passage because an up-country Hindu correspondent, whose letter which we print to-day was prompted by another communication altogether, takes virtually the same line as the contributor to the *Times*. In terms of frank simplicity, whose strength would be reduced if we were to print the letter otherwise than exactly as we have received it, our correspondent urges the Hindu community to respond to Mr. Malabari's invitation to take up his work of social reform at the point at which he has left it. And, exactly anticipating the writer in the *Times*, he says, "Reform in the political position should follow that in our social position, not precede it." We will not anticipate the answer which will be given to the advice thus tendered from directions very wide apart. If it should come in its likeliest form—that the communities whose social systems are the nearest to perfection are those whose political development is the most advanced—we fancy that this would not be allowed to be the last word. For it so happens that those who have most seriously applied themselves to the consideration of the two greatest evils in the Hindu social system expressly oppose the idea of State intervention. If, then, we exclude these subjects from the area of political action the cause of social reform will not lose—as we shall most likely be told that it ultimately would—by a certain transfer of energy from the political to the social "plane," as the Theosophists would call it. However this may be, politicians who may be inclined to take it amiss that they are urged to retire from business for a time, may rest assured that the advice comes from a counsellor who has the advancement of the community as much at heart as the most energetic amongst them. They will decide for themselves as to what their duty is, but if they are wise they will aim that it shall not much longer be true, as the writer in the *Times* says, that social reformers in this country must face the ill-will of the society [illegible] constitution needs reform.

[illegible] cessful not only in themselves, but in keeping [illegible]fore the public the claims of a very deserving [illegible]ject. Dr. Yeates Hunter, who has taken it [illegible] hand, estimates the requirement at [illegible]nd at about Rs. 15,000, in the raising of [illegible]hich many willing workers have been enlisted, [illegible]hough it is more than likely that there is much [illegible]available help awaiting only the knowledge [illegible]hat so good a work is in progress. It is evident that some such good as Dr. Hunter is seeking to provide is needed if the school hospital is to fully realise the ideal of a children's hospital. The object is to supply the inmates with the comforts and delights which are sometimes more necessary for a quick and good recovery than the necessaries themselves. A children's ward supplied on purely utilitarian principles would be a dull place, and would minister almost as little to the health as to the happiness of the inmates. And yet for all that should make it bright, for all that should help the sick child to wile away the weary hours of sickness or the long days of a slow convalescence, the school managers are mainly dependent upon the adventitious help which Dr. Hunter wishes to put upon the firm and enduring basis of an endowment fund. The precise manner in which the resources provided should be expended must necessarily be determined to a large extent by the discretion of the school committee, but generally speaking the proceeds of the fund will be applied in supplementing the ordinary expenditure of the committee upon the hospital. The funds of the school, though the hospital has a strong claim upon them, are not adequate to making the hospital all that the friends of the children would wish it to be. In cases, for instance, in which change of air is necessary to restore a sick child to health, the endowment fund would be specially useful. A run to the hills is often infinitely more valuable than medicine and the best care that could be given in the hospital. But if the resources of the school alone are available this cannot be given. It is just in such cases as these that a fixed revenue from an endowment would be of real value. Besides this, something is necessary in the shape of toys and means of recreation. In this respect the children have never been entirely forgotten, and perhaps it is sufficient to mention the wants of the hospital in regard to it to ensure that they shall be supplied. There is little need to point out the value of such aids as these. Nothing is more beneficial than to take a sick child out of himself by distractions which make him forget that he is sick, and no form of kindness to children is likely to have larger results than this. It will be seen that the appeal which Dr. Hunter and his friends have made deserves a very cordial response, and that there are more ways than one of responding to it.

EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 27.

THE change of Government at home has certainly been for the better as far as Egypt is concerned. Never perhaps has our military occupation been less objectionable to all classes, both of foreigners and natives, than at the present time. Even that scurrilous and antagonistic journal—the *Bosphore*—declares that a petition in favour of a permanent British Protectorate is actually in course of signature. This is doubtless too good to be true; nevertheless, it shows that the *Bosphore* observes everywhere the growing tendency towards satisfaction with existing arrangements which it would fain check by its grim humour and exaggeration. Cavil as it may at most measures, it can surely find no fault with the payment of the indemnities, which is now actually taking place; and though two years have elapsed since the Indemnity Commission paid the smaller claims not exceeding 500 francs, which amounted to some 3½ millions sterling, the present *indemnitaires* are in no mood to dispute with Government concerning this protracted settlement, and accept payment on the better-late-than-never principle. During the last week no less than £880,000 have been disbursed by the Public Debt Commissioners, who are having a very busy time of it, notwithstanding the systematic manner in which they perform their duties. On certain notified days certificates are received from *indemnitaires* of certain notified nationalities. After an interval of three or four days the numbers borne by the claims that have been passed are posted at the Tribunals, the Bourse, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and the Credit-Lyonnais; and the date and place of payment is notified. Apparently the system is a good one, and seems to work well. There are, however, some malcontents, but these principally represent the class that have mortgaged part of their claims for less than its value, and are, in reality, discontented with their own short-sighted policy. Speaking generally, cosmopolitan Alexandria is satisfied, and it has good reason to be so, for before the last week in September it will have received an influx of close on four millions sterling. This will bring the entire amount paid by the Egyptian Government in indemnities up to 6½ millions.

Now, it is very doubtful whether damage to this extent was ever done, and there can be very little doubt that claims have been greatly exaggerated. Two, apparently, has been the favourite multiplier, by which the average *indemnitaire* has been assisted in arriving at the sum of his claim. But as a set-off against this all claims have been cut down while passing through the hands of the Debt Commissioners, and the *indemnitaires* have lost the interest on their money for two years. In the few cases where the claims did not exceed the value of the property destroyed the *indemnitaires* have been losers, as their claims have been cut down uniformly with the rest; and it is not a rare occurrence to hear one of these justly incensed individuals regretting his ill-timed honesty. This payment of indemnities is perhaps the best card the stop-gap Ministry have played; and though it is sometimes said they have merely carried out the programme of their Liberal predecessors in this matter, it should rather be said they have put into effect the programme which the Liberals drew up, but were unable to carry out. The financial arrangement called the Declaration of the Powers, with its concomitant loan of nine millions, emanated from the late Government. On the 17th March last it was agreed to by the delegates of the contracting nations, but from that moment it was quietly shelved. The antagonism of the Teuton autocrat, whether directed against the ex-Premier personally, or the Liberal party generally, gave the key-note to Europe; and the Powers deferred indefinitely the ratification of the Convention. Meanwhile Her Majesty's representatives in this country attempted to put into practice some of the conditions of the unratified treaty. The coupons of the Daira and Unified debts were issued minus 5 per cent., amid the indignant protests of all the Consuls General. Hence arose innumerable complications; the 5 per cent. on the coupons had to be abandoned, the much wanted nine millions were not forthcoming, and the deeply embarrassed Treasury was at a loss to know how to meet the salaries of the officials. This was how matters stood when the present Ministry took office; but from that moment the political horizon began to brighten. German antagonism gave place to cordiality, and the Powers generally seemed less inclined to throw obstructions in the way of British action. The tone of Europe towards the new Government gave immediate results here. The change from cloudy to clear was like a transformation scene, in which the deadlock vanished as if by magic. The new loan, which had hung fire so long, was raised immediately, and its subscription lists had to be closed an hour after they were opened in England, Germany, and France alike; in fact, something like 200 millions was tendered instead of nine. Altogether the prospect here is much brighter, though the Soudan difficulty still looms threateningly, and the re-occupation of Dongola, which is now in the hands of 4,000 dervishes with 800 rifles and 7 guns, is seriously contemplated. Specie for the Public Debt Commissioners is now on its way from England. On the 24th inst. the steamship Magdala left Liverpool with £550,000, and a further supply is to be despatched thence to-morrow. This influx of money will certainly do much towards rehabilitating trade.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission to Constantinople is forming a theme for unlimited discussion, and so diverse are the opinions regarding his chance of success that it is difficult to arrive at any decided opinion on the matter. While it is generally believed that the Porte will be influenced by the great Chancellor, who will be able to make or mar our game at the Ottoman capital, not a few are of opinion that Germany will support our interests, though both Russia and France will doubtless try to prevent our gaining the good will of Turkey. The Sultan is certainly master of the situation, and it must be very gratifying to him to find his co-operation in Egypt solicited by England, after the cavalier manner in which we ignored his suzerainty in 1882. Apart from Egypt or the Egyptian question, there are greater interests involved which late events have brought prominently into view; and there never was a time when English and Turkish interests seemed more closely allied than the present. Accepting this premise, we may look forward with tolerable confidence towards a successful issue to Sir Henry's mission. It is stated that the Porte is willing to treat on the following points:—

I. The duration of the British occupation of Egypt.

II. The indemnity to be paid to Turkey for its intervention in the Soudan.

III. The compensation to be given to Italy for an armed co-operation in the Soudan.

IV. The compensation to be given to Abyssinia.

V. The future reorganisation of the Soudan after its reconquest.

VI. What guarantee is to be given to the Sultan of his right of sovereignty over Egypt.

If Tewfik Pasha has ever experienced anything like popularity it has been during the last week, and the cause of his temporary popularity is perhaps as irrational as the amount of abuse that has been heaped upon him heretofore. At an enthusiastic meeting held at the Bourse on Tuesday morning last

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF LADY DUFFERIN'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Her Excellency Lady Dufferin has just heard the sad news of the death of her sister *en route* from Australia. All entertainments at Viceregal Lodge have been put off in consequence.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 8.

This morning the judgment of the full bench of the High Court, consisting of five judges, was delivered in the case of Lopez *v.* Lopez, affecting the validity of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Their lordships in an elaborate judgment dealt exhaustively with the law as it bore on the subject, being of opinion that it would be contrary to the spirit of Indian legislation to hold that the English law of divorce could apply to Christian residents in India. They thought the local circumstances and the particular sect to which the contracting parties belonged had to be considered. Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the fact that the parties in this case were members of the Roman Catholic Church, the English law of marriage did not apply to them. Their lordships held that Lopez's marriage with his deceased wife's sister must have been performed under a dispensation, and therefore the marriage in their case was valid, and the judgment of the court of first instance was set aside in this particular.

The case has been sent back to the court which tried it first, for the disposal of the other issues raised, one of which is the non-fulfilment of the marriage contract. The husband has to pay the costs of the appeal and the costs in the court below.

NEWS FROM BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 8.

The Irrawady Flotilla Company have successfully launched a new and improved steamer, the Mindoon, from their Dalhah dock. It is expected that she will make a run to Mandalay in half the time now occupied, and from her immense size she will be able to dispense with flats whilst carrying as much as other steamers with them.

Palace reports from Mandalay give out that, in consequence of the bad harvest, the King intends feeding his subjects with cheap rice for two months. The rice market is disorganised in consequence, and Mandalay rates fluctuated two rupees a bag for a few days. The present rates show a loss on Rangoon shipments of eight annas a bag.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND THE CAROLINES.

BERLIN, SEPT. 7.

It is expected that a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Germany and Spain regarding the Caroline Islands will be arrived at.

The German Government has undertaken to relinquish Yap if it is proved that the Spanish flag was hoisted there previous to the arrival of the German gunboat.

MADRID, SEPT. 7.

The Spanish Government has forbidden all anti-German demonstrations.

OSMAN DIGMA.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

It is re-asserted that Osman Digma has been shot dead by Arab sheiks.

THE RELIEF OF KASSALA.

A force of Abyssinians has started to the relief of Kassala.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munro arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 8.

The Italian mail-steamer China, which left Bombay on the 1st inst. at noon, arrived here at 6 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Russo Danes	74½
Consols for account	100
Sterling Loan	101⅛
French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	47⅞
Chartered Bank shares	£23
Do. Mercantile " "	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai " "	£20

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Line from Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, September 7.

10 p.m.	79·0

TUESDAY, September 8.

6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·0

THE Governor of Madras and Mrs. Grant Duff will arrive at Poona to-morrow.

THERE have been several accidents in Poona during the past few days, to say nothing of reports of accidents to distinguished persons which never occurred. On Sunday Mr. Propert was thrown from his horse against a tree, and was somewhat severely injured in the chest.

THE plan for the Viceroy's cold weather tour, says the Allahabad paper, was settled on Saturday morning. His Excellency and party leave Simla on October the 21st, and march through the hills by way of Nahun to Dehra, whence a flying visit will be paid to Mussoorie. From there the party will descend to the plains and start down-country, Delhi being the first halting place. Here a levée will be held, and then a move will be made to Agra, where the Viceroy will stay seven or eight days. Rajputana will afterwards be visited, the programme taking in Jeypore, Ajmere, Jodhpore, and Bikaner; and then the party will return to Agra, their stay there including a short trip to Muttra, Muttpore and Dholepore. After a two or three days' visit to Lucknow and short halts at Cawnpore and Benares, Calcutta will be finally reached on the evening of 6th December.

MR. NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKER, B.A., LL.B., the delegate chosen by the Bombay Presidency Association and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, to interview friends of India in England who intend to stand for the next elections for Parliament, left by yesterday's mail-steamer for England. Mr. Narayen is a young man, about twenty-nine years of age, a graduate of the Elphinstone College, and has been the English editor of the *Indu Prakash* newspaper for the last seven years. Since 1881 he had also been practising as a pleader of the High Court. He was twice appointed an examiner in the subordinate judges and pleaders' examinations. By those who have come in contact with him, he has always been esteemed as a modest young man of considerable ability and active habits. A large number of his personal friends met him at the Apollo-bunder yesterday afternoon to wish him godspeed and a pleasant voyage.

A NEW weekly paper, the *Law Times*, made its appearance at Madras on Saturday.

THE s. s. Gwalior, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 1st inst., arrived at Aden at 6 a. m. yesterday.

PANDIT GATTULALAJI has sent us an English translation of six Sanskrit benedictory verses composed on the occasion of the birth of a son and heir to Maharaja Shri Khengarji, of Cutch.

CAPTAIN HAYES, who is well known in India as an authority on riding and racing matters, has recently been taking lessons in horse-taming from the celebrated professors who are now on a tour through England. He proposes to visit the chief Indian stations during the next cold weather, to form classes for instruction in breaking in young horses and curing old offenders of every description of vice. The methods which he will employ have been proved in England to be very effective and can be easily learnt even by a lady. He intends commencing operations at Poona very shortly.

IT seems that Lord Coleridge's acquaintance with the lady, Miss Amy Lawford, to whom he was recently married, began with their meeting on board the steamer in which he returned from New York. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, and on his lordship's part into demonstrations of a warmer feeling. He returned to the States for a brief visit, but under engagement to Lord Coleridge. A London correspondent says that if the current story of their loves be correct, the lady had some cause for alarm during her absence in America, as her suitor is said to have cooled off, and shown a disposition to withdraw from the engagement. Her return to England, however, renewed the spell over his lordship, who is said to be thoroughly *épris* of his bride.

THE question of the purity of the milk-supply has lately attracted as much attention in Calcutta as in Bombay. One of the Calcutta papers comes down heavily upon the gowlees, whose sins, it says, are numerous. Almost once a week they are being dragged up before the police magistrates, and prosecuted for one or other offence, such, for example, as allowing the sewage of their cowsheds to flow into the public streets, for not having *pucca* flooring for such sheds, for not keeping the sheds themselves according to the requirements of the law, for default in taking out license, &c. The milk-supply of Calcutta, we are told, really requires considerable improvement, and this object cannot be achieved, except by taking away the supply from the milkmen, and placing it in the hands of dairy-farmers, who should be educated people, with a special knowledge of their calling.

THE *Bengalee*, in commenting upon our announcement that the Indian Government contemplate establishing a Military College for native officers, says:—We shall rejoice if a Military College—one not so in mere name, but in reality—were established in India. But as supplementary to the Military College, we would strongly advocate the raising of the status of the native officer. Raise his status, his pay, invest him with independent military command, and he will respect himself and become a far more efficient soldier. The materials for the most splendid army in the world are to be had in India. But whether they shall be properly utilised or not will depend upon the policy which the Government, in its wisdom, thinks fit to pursue. A policy of justice and generosity will make the Empire the strongest the world has ever seen; a policy of an opposite kind will produce an opposite result.

DARJEELING would be one of the most pleasant of hill stations just now but for a burglary panic which gives to life there something of the perilous excitement of residence amongst the unsubdued frontier tribes. A letter from there of a few days back tells of a boarding-house being broken into by burglars, who made away with some Rs. 40 worth of tea, sugar, and other edibles. But there are as many rumours flying about as there are burglars. According to one report the Deputy Commissioner has come across a paper containing the signatures of some twenty Thibetans, who have bound themselves by oath to amuse the timid residents of Darjeeling. The situation, however, is so far serious that the streets have to be patrolled by European soldiers. Eighteen men are told off each night, and they go out by turns in parties of six, till about 5 o'clock in the morning. People are talking about the necessity of proclaiming martial law—perhaps with only a dim perception of what that means—and of calling up a strong military reinforcement.

IN 1848 the late Hon. Mr. A. K. Forbes, then Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, took a lead in establishing the Gujerat Vernacular Society of that city. The object which the society set before itself was the rather ambitious one of the encouragement of vernacular literature, the propagation of useful knowledge, and the promotion of education in general. Mr. Forbes devoted much of his spare time to doing the society's work, in which he received assistance from Kavi Dalpatram, the well-known Gujerati poet. Dr. Seward was the first secretary of the society. That post has since then been filled in succession by Mr. Bhogilal Pranvalabhdas, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Scott, Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hurry Deshmukh, and the present secretary, Mr. Mahipatram Rupram. At one period of its existence the society was not in a very flourishing condition, but the last two secretaries have done much to bring it forward. The annual report of the society for the year 1884 shows that it has extended its operations considerably of late, owing to the increased support it has received from native Chiefs and others.

MARSHMAN'S History of India is now recognised as a standard work, but is evidently, like all things mundane, not without its faults. A correspondent, under the initials of "B. H. A.," has recently been contributing some letters to the *Statesman* in which he points out blemishes in the work as he finds them. In his last letter he draws attention to an omission which betokens want of ordinary care. This defect is to be found in the account of the battle of Moodkee, in which no mention is made of the deaths of that action of General Robert Sale and of Sir John McCaskill. Sir Robert Sale was known to the rank and file of the British Army as Fighting Bob and in the page of history as the hero of Jellalabad. "B. H. A." points out that such a loss would have dimmed a more decisive victory, and that Marshman's silence on the point subtracts from the merit of his work. No narratives of battle, he rightly asserts, can be considered complete if they do not mention anything about the deaths of prominent leaders. "B. H. A." gives several instances in which the deaths of generals are recorded as prominent incidents of battles in various other histories.

THEY are asking at Calcutta, as they were asking in Bombay until the appearance of a Resolution on the subject last week, what has become of the Volunteer Reserve? A Calcutta contemporary, which raises the question, says:—"We understood some weeks since that the authorities of the *pucca* Corps and the leaders of the Reserve movement had agreed upon proposals that would suit both, and at the same time meet the wishes of the Government of India. But no order sanctioning the formation of the Reserve has been issued, though a large number of men have had their names down for it for months past, and must be growing impatient at the long delay of Government in showing practical appreciation of the loyal feeling which prompted their offer of service. Besides, the regular drill season will shortly commence; and it would be a thousand pities that any portion of the sufficiently brief cold-weather period should be lost before the work of getting the Reserve into shape is commenced. They ought to be out with the Rifle Volunteers (mounted and foot) and the Naval Artillery to swell the parade next Proclamation Day."

IT seems to be generally admitted that the Madras Chamber of Commerce had by no means the worst of it in their criticism of the financial policy of the Government of India. The *Englishman* holds that the Government of India cannot be congratulated upon the defence which they have made in answer to the Madras memorial. Our contemporary asks:—"Will the Government venture to affirm that no serious injury is being done by the general suspension of public works? And yet, if their present Resolution has any meaning at all, this is what it amounts to. It is all very well for the Supreme Government to issue irreconcilable orders—to insist upon the overwhelming necessity for rigorous retrenchment, and at the same time to caution the provincial authorities against starving public works—but the result is inevitable. Great and widespread mischief has already been done, whatever the Government may have intended. There is nothing to be gained by shutting one's eyes to the facts, and to all who have any knowledge of the present state of public works it will seem that the Government occupies a singular and not very dignified position, averting its gaze from the facts of the case to the contemplation of its own good intention, and harping on the neglected saving clauses in its fatal instructions." The Government Resolution, it will be remembered, insists that an expenditure on war preparations is of the nature of current expenditure, and is of the kind which it is desirable to meet from current resources. Upon this point the *Englishman* says:—"If ever there was extraordinary expenditure, it is the expenditure incurred on account of a suddenly-revealed military danger, and the proper way of meeting the occasion would certainly have been to borrow."

A SUIT was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday, in which Bejonjee Eduljee Soonawalla, the plaintiff, made serious allegations of fraud against the defendant, Pestonjee Dinshaw, several years ago a solicitor of the High Court, who was convicted of abetment of murder and sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Soon after the death of the plaintiff's father the defendant, it was alleged, insinuated himself into the confidence of the plaintiff and his three brothers, and induced them to assign to him a landed property at Bandora, worth about Rs. 10,000, and to give him a promissory note for Rs. 1,000. For the purpose of extorting more money from the plaintiff and two of his brothers, defendant set to work upon Bomonjee, a fourth brother, who was entirely under his influence, and induced him to file several suits against his brothers. Those suits would have resulted in no benefit to any one, but the defendant induced Bomonjee to file them with the object of being bought off by the plaintiff and his other brothers. He represented to the latter that he would have the suits settled if they gave him severally promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Being thus coerced and threatened, they did so. The plaintiff brought this suit to have the promissory note for Rs. 1,000 executed by him to defendant on the 4th August, 1881, produced in court and cancelled. The defendant, in his written statement, denied the allegations of fraud, and of coercion, and undue influence contained in the plaint, and said that they had been falsely and maliciously introduced therein simply for the purpose of prejudicing the court against him. He said there was ample consideration for all the documents mentioned in the plaint; and that, instead of fomenting litigation between the plaintiff and his brothers, he tried his utmost to bring about a settlement. Defendant said he was an intimate friend of the plaintiff's father, who used to consult him on various important points concerning his estate, and that after his death the plaintiff's brothers continued to seek defendant's assistance whenever occasion required. He rendered great and valuable assistance to Bomonjee in various suits and matters. The promissory note of 4th August, 1881, was executed by the plaintiff in consideration of services rendered by the defendant to him in bringing about a settlement of five different suits. Defendant had a complete answer to the various false and malicious charges and insinuations contained in the plaint, but he had been advised that those charges and insinuations were irrelevant for the purposes of this suit; and he had not therefore given a more detailed explanation in reply to them than is contained in his written statement.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with, in the course of which his lordship suggested to the parties the advisability of an amicable settlement.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

A rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 27th ult. in the matter of Yemnabai, a minor, came up for argument. It was brought on a petition of Hafeez Ahmed Hafeez Khan Mahomed, the girl's father, and it called upon Jindabai, widow, to show cause why the girl should not be produced before the court, and delivered into the petitioner's custody. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Khandekar, for Jindabai.

The affidavit in support of the petition stated that Yemnabai was eleven years of age, and that her mother, Khatizabai, died at Bombay in July, 1883, whilst the petitioner was at Mozambique on business. The petitioner returned to Bombay for purposes of trade. He was now residing in Bombay, but all his relations were residing at Porebunder, whither he was desirous of sending his daughter for the purpose of getting her married. She was now in the custody of Jindabai, her grandmother's sister, who refused to let him have the custody of his child. When the petitioner left Bombay, his wife and daughter had ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,300, which, petitioner believed, had been taken off the person of his daughter by Jindabai. The petitioner prayed for an order that Yemnabai and her ornaments may be restored to him.

Jindabai, in her affidavit in reply, said it was not true that she refused to let the petitioner have the custody of his daughter. Ever since the arrival of the petitioner in Bombay, he had often taken her to his warehouse, and left her back at Jindabai's house. She had not taken possession of any ornaments belonging to the child.

His lordship, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, made the rule absolute, directing the girl to be taken over to the custody of her father. Each party to pay his and her own costs.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RIPON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

WE are glad to learn (says the *Indu Prakash*) that the project of the Ripon Technical School has advanced a further stage. The promoters of the movement are now assured of a monthly income of about two or three thousand rupees, and they are now seriously thinking of putting the scheme into some shape. The chief difficulty is as to what form the school should take. There may either be a polytechnic institute, teaching the general scientific principles applicable to all industries, or an institution with workshops teaching different industries in all their details. The second idea looks at first sight an attractive one, but it will require a considerable amount of capital to set up the workshops in the first instance, and such provision can be made only for a few limited industries. A comprehensive scheme of that sort will require an amount of capital which the committee may well despair of ever collecting. The less ambitious scheme of a polytechnic institution is considered to be feasible with the present means, and is thought to be sufficient for our wants. The opinion of competent European judges is that there is no lack of native artizans in most industries. What they want is general culture, acquaintance with the first principles of science, and habits of close application and neatness. There is no want of skill or ingenuity, but there is a want of finish. These defects will be removed by a training under skilled European instructors. For actual practice in industries, the workshops of the railway and other companies may be utilised. To us the question does not seem to admit of much discussion or doubt. If the one scheme requires a larger amount of capital than we can spare, the other is the only one left for our choice, and we must make the best of it. His Excellency the Governor takes, we are told, a very warm interest in the movement. His Excellency's recent visit to Bombay was availed of for a general discussion of the scheme, and nothing definite was arrived at, let us hope the interview will result in an early settlement of the question.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is the Progress Report for August:—

1. The great amount of silt accumulated prevented the work on the deepening of the channel being carried on to any extent, the divers only working 8½ days.

2. The rainfall for the month was 22·20 inches, about half (11·38) falling between the afternoon of the 14th and 8 a.m. on the 16th. This completely flooded the minor dams, but the water was kept from rising by the 18-inch pump. The water in the north gullet rose to 70·00 on datum. It was cleared, and the men at work again by the 20th, and in the east dam by the 17th.

3. The timbering of minor dams was in progress for a length of 2,281 feet, of which 1,288 feet was completed to foundation level.

4. The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 955 feet, of which 392 is up to 70·00 on datum; 1,240 brass being built during the month, making a total of 3,060 brass already completed.

5. By the end of the month the following materials were on the ground:—Rubble 500 brass, composite facing, rough and dressed 18,879 c. ft., sand 20,000 c. ft., lime 57,000 c. ft., pumice 283 c. tons.

6. During the month a 20-horse portable engine, 20 iron wagons for the portable railway, and a circular saw-table were delivered for the contractors, and an additional consignment (20 loads) of Larch timber for minor dams arrived from Venice.

7. 4,981 wagons were filled and run to Mody Bay during the 22 workable days of the month, being 226 wagons per day; the greatest number in one day (10th) being 301.

8. The excavation done during the month amounted to 3,166 brass, making the total since the commencement of the contract, that has been deducted at the various sites, amount to 67,360 brass.

9. Certificate No. 7 for August for Rs. 70,914-13-2 was passed yesterday; the total amount paid being Rs. 3,61,961-13-2.

10. The daily average number of men and women working at the dock works and the quarries was 1,676. The greatest number in one day (the 31st) being 1,815.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.	In.	c.
Previously registered	53	15	55	80	56	11	59	43
Sept. 7, Monday	0	36	....		....		....	
" 8, Tuesday	....		0	14	0	24	0	0
Total	53	51	55	94	56	35	59	43
Corresponding date last year	55	77	64	85	61	64	61	52

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 9th Regt. Bo. I., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Taif (s), from Aden. Yesterday:—Valtarna (s), Grangemouth; Peshawur (s), Calcutta; Gondama (s), Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Bussorah; and Athabasca (s), Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Golden Horn (s), for Calcutta; Prince Llewllyn (s), Genoa and Naples; Parramatta (s), London; Kista Droog (s), Genoa and Marseilles; and Elchiera (s), for Colombo.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9th Regt. Bo. I., at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6:—

March	La Bella Italia
Overture	Tancredi
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor
Valse	Officer's
Quadrille	En Masquo
Galop	Les Patineurs
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Campana.
Rossini.
Donizetti.
Coote.
Faust.
Fairbach.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Taif entered, and the s.s. Badsworth left, the dock on Monday; the s.s. Rhosina, Nizam, and Cathay entered, and the s.s. Parramatta and Prince Llewellyn left, on yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of August was 5,289, out of which 1,040 were new admissions, the daily average being 160. Malarious fever and dysentery were the most prevalent diseases treated.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nanabhoy Bomonjee-street, Fort, on the body of Jerbai, a Parsee woman, aged 19 years. On the 27th ult. she was seriously injured by falling from a window and the third storey of her house. She died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE s. s. SHERBORNE.—The s. s. Sherborne, which arrived in dock on Monday, brought six fine horses and twelve hounds, consigned to His Highness the Regent of Kolhapore, who arrives from England by the next mail. The horses, which landed in splendid condition, were under the superintendence of Mr. J. Tagg, late of Madras, who travelled with them.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Ambrose Ralli, of the firm of Ralli Brothers, reported to the police on Monday that two drawers of a counter in his office had been broken open some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning, and cash amounting to Rs. 412-0 wooden despatch-box containing Rs. 78-11-4 stolen. The office, it appears, is never locked, but is left in charge of a number of hamals, who live on the premises.

PICKPOCKETS.—Goolam Nubbi Mohideen, a noted character, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 17-12-0 from the pocket of Narayen Morojee, at the Victoria Theatre, Grant-road, on Saturday night. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Dewjee Nowroji, another pickpocket, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing 2 annas and 6 pies from the pocket of Jairam Krishna, while standing in a crowd in Parel-road, on Monday forenoon. He was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TRESPASSING IN THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Peter Griffiths was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper, by Inspector Saunders, with having trespassed in one of the wards of the European General Hospital. It appears that Griffiths went to the hospital between five and six o'clock on Monday evening, and asked Mr. Fox, the overseer, to be allowed to see a woman who was an inmate of the No. 2 ward. Mr. Fox told him that no one was allowed to go into that ward without the express permission of the physician in charge. The accused said he had already spoken to the patient through the railings, and he was then warned that he should not go near the ward without permission. Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, one of the apothecaries drew the attention of the overseer to the accused having been in the doorway of the room in which the woman was kept; and he was given in charge. Griffiths said that, as he was going to the hospital, a female spoke to him through the railings of the ward. He went up, and a sepoy opened the door. He went in, and Mr. Fox came up and told him that he had trespassed. There was no notice board to that effect. He was in the hospital during the visiting hours, which were from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m. Mr. Fox said that, since an accident had happened in this ward, no one was allowed to enter it without the doctor's express permission. His worship said it was very desirable that a board should be placed on the railings of the ward, so that people knows of the prohibition. He, however, saw no reason to doubt that the accused had been warned against trespassing, and fined him five rupees.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT AGAINST AN EX-SOLICITOR.

A SUIT brought by Bejonjee Eduljee Soonawalla against Pestonjee Dinshaw, some years ago a solicitor of the High Court, whose name was struck off the rolls on conviction before the Criminal Sessions, was heard before his lordship. The plaintiff prayed that a promissory note for Rs. 1,000, dated 4th Aug., 1881, may be declared to be binding on him, and that it be delivered up to be cancelled; that the defendant may be ordered forthwith to deposit the note in court; and that he may be restrained from dealing with or negotiating the note. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Budrooddin and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Khandekar, for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case is this. The plaintiff's father, Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, died at Bombay in August 1880, having by his will appointed the plaintiff and his three brothers his executors, and having considerable moveable and immoveable property. The defendant, who was convicted some years ago of abetment of murder, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, insinuated himself into the confidence of the plaintiff and his three brothers, and offered to assist and advise them in the matter of getting probate of their father's will and in the administration of the estate. He induced them to assign to him a landed property at Bandora worth Rs. 10,000, which belonged to the estate. The conveyance of the property was taken by the defendant in the name of N. P. Bennett, and the defendant caused to be inserted as the consideration money Rs. 1,300, though no money whatever was paid. He also induced the plaintiff and his brothers to give him a promissory note for Rs. 1,000. He made further attempts to obtain more property from them, but, save Bomonjee, who still remained under his influence, they declined to part with any more of their property to the defendant. For the purpose of extorting money from the other brothers, he set to work upon Bomonjee, who was entirely under his influence, and induced him to file a suit against his brothers for administration of the estate, and several other suits in respect of certain trust estates, in which the plaintiff and his brothers were interested. The suits would have resulted in no benefit to any one, but the defendant induced Bomonjee to file them with the object of being bought off by the plaintiff and his other brothers. He represented to the latter that he would have the suits settled if they gave him severally promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Being thus coerced and threatened, they did so. The plaintiff brought this suit to have the promissory note for Rs. 1,000 executed by him to defendant on the 4th August, 1881, produced in court and cancelled. The defendant, in his written statement, denied the allegations of fraud, and of coercion, and undue influence contained in the plaint, and said that they had been falsely and maliciously introduced therein simply for the purpose of prejudicing the court against him. He said there was ample consideration for all the documents mentioned in the plaint; and that, instead of fomenting litigation between the plaintiff and his brothers, he tried his utmost to bring about a settlement. Defendant said he was an intimate friend of the plaintiff's father, who used to consult him on various important points concerning his estate, and that after his death the plaintiff's brothers continued to seek defendant's assistance whenever occasion required. He rendered great and valuable assistance to Bomonjee in various suits and matters. The promissory note of 4th August, 1881, was executed by the plaintiff in consideration of services rendered by the defendant to him in bringing about a settlement of five different suits. Defendant had a complete answer to the various false and malicious charges and insinuations contained in the plaint, but he had been advised that those charges and insinuations were irrelevant for the purposes of this suit; and he had not therefore given a more detailed explanation in reply to them than is contained in his written statement.

Evidence in the case was proceeded with, in the course of which his lordship suggested to the parties the advisability of an amicable settlement.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd inst.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

Read memo. by the chairman, dated 11th August, requesting that the Acting Engineer, Dock Extension Works, will furnish a plan of the arrangements which would be suitable in order to provide for the foundations of a 30-ton hydraulic crane upon one of the walls of the dock extensions, in case the Trustees may think it desirable to make such preparation for a crane being provided hereafter. Read memo. by the chairman, of the same date, requesting the Acting Dock Superintendent to report as to the most convenient position for such a crane; also, in case it should be considered necessary to provide for two such cranes, the position that would be most convenient for the second crane.

Resolution.—The position marked D on the plan is approved for the foundations of a 30-ton hydraulic crane. The agent in London should be asked to send out, as soon as possible, a plan of the foundations which would be suitable for a 30-ton hydraulic crane, such as any good maker would supply, the radius and height of lift being left to him to settle in consultation, if necessary, with Mr. Ormiston. On receipt of this plan the Acting Engineer should prepare an estimate of the additional cost of providing the foundations, and this should be submitted to the Trustees for sanction.

HARBOUR DEFENCES.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, No. 1200, dated 30th July, stating that he is about to remove the stones, *débris*, etc., from the demolished wall of Fort St. George to the batteries at Cross Island, Middle Ground, and Oyster Rock, and requesting that the Trustees will permit the contractors to remove the materials free of any charges or bunder fees, as the same will remain Government property, and will only be used for Government purposes in the defence works in the harbour. Read letters from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Nos. 1230 and 1258, dated 5th and 13th August respectively, stating that the probable amount of material to be removed is 825,000 to 1,085,000 cubic feet; that it is proposed to load it into boats from Mody Bay foreshore; and that at present it is impossible to specify any exact length of time during which the loading will be going on. Read memo. by the chairman, dated 12th August. Read report by the Acting Engineer, Dock Extension Works, stating that the works of Messrs. Kirby will not in any way be interfered with, if the material be loaded at the place south of Rajapore-street. Read report by the Traffic Manager, No. 3163, dated 17th August. Read minutes of the Bundoree Committee.

Resolution.—The materials referred to may be conveyed along Rajapore-street and loaded into boats free of wharfage charge along the slope from that street extending to the south not farther than Fort-street, if such arrangement which will, it is believed, render the provision of a tramway unnecessary. This should be on condition that no more material than there are sufficient boats to carry away at once should be taken to the slope. This concession to be withdrawn if, on the 1st March, 1886, it should serious inconvenience be caused at an earlier date the arrangement may be cancelled in favour of some other which may appear to the Trustees to be less objectionable; and if the length between Rajapore and Fort-streets, over which the loading is to be carried on, must be liable to curtailment from time to time, should this be necessary in order to keep the slope clear of the Fort Trust Traffic Department, or for other reasons. The remission of fees will be subject to the sanction of Government.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read rules drawn up by the Port Officer, in consultation with the Trustees' solicitor, as to all other vessels keeping out of the way of sea-going vessels in charge of pilots when passing through the Prince's Dock channels to or from the dock. Read minutes of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The draft rules to be forwarded to Government, as recommended by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

STORAGE OF KEROSINE OIL.

It was stated by Mr. Ollivant that several applications had been made to him as Municipal Commissioner for licenses to store kerosine oil, which he would not refuse, as the places of storage were unsuitable, and that some of them were on the Trustees' property; and that he thought it advisable that he should mention this to the Trustees, that they might consider it necessary to take some steps in the matter. The chairman stated that the question of adding to the existing godown accommodation for kerosine oil, by the construction of three more godowns capable of containing 74,000 cases, was before the Trustees in June last, but consideration was postponed for six months, it appearing that sufficient temporary accommodation for the present was available; but as it was being pressed now to be granted necessity for increased accommodation, he would propose that sanction be given to these godowns being at once constructed, at a cost estimated by the Engineer in June at Rs. 16,074. Mr. Sassoon proposed an amendment that the question be not re-opened until the expiry of six months from 11th June. The amendment was put to the meeting, and lost. On the original proposition being put, Mr. Grant asked that consideration in reference to the question be postponed to the next meeting; and as any member of the Board may by the rules require that consideration of a motion of which one week's notice had not been given shall be postponed to the next meeting, this was accordingly done.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

SATURDAY, 19TH SEPT., NEAR KIRKEE.

1ST RACE.—All Horse Chase, about 2 miles. Weight 11st. 7lbs.

2ND RACE.—Arab and C. B. Chase, about 2½ miles. Weight 11st.

3RD RACE.—Pony Chase, about 1½ mile. Arabs 13-2, C. B.'s 13 3, to carry 11st. 4lb. allowed for every ½ inch under.

4TH RACE.—Hunt Cup open to all horses regularly ridden with the Poona, Nagar, or Sirur Hunts. About 2 miles. Arabs and C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs.: Walers 12st. 7lb.

Added money in each race Rs. 500, subject to deduction should subscriptions fall short.

All entrance moneys to go to second horse.

5 per cent of lotteries to go to fund.

Gentlemen riders in all races.

For further particulars apply to Honorary Secretary.

A CRYING INEQUALITY.

UNDER this heading the *Indian Spectator* publishes a letter from "a Hindu" which calls attention to a provision in the criminal law bearing on the subject of infant marriage which the writer thinks should be effaced from the Statute Book with the least possible delay. The writer deals with the subject somewhat too freely to allow of the textual quotations of his letter. But he makes clear what he considers the glaring principle in the law that intercourse with a girl under ten years of age, with or without consent, is a criminal offence, there is an express exception in the case of a man and his wife when the wife is not under ten. There would be perfect impunity, therefore, in the case of a husband of twenty, thirty, or forty, and a child wife of ten. "The inequality of the law strikes me as fearful. Section 375, which lays down what I cannot but consider a mischievous rule, is, according to judicial authorities, an exception to the general rule laid down in Sec. 90, that no consent is a valid consent if given by a person under 12 years of age." Evidently, therefore, there is one law for the boy, and quite another for the girl. A boy under 12 may consent to anything—but he is safe. A girl under 12 has not the same power. Why? The legislature has so laid down: "You shall not take or entice any boy under 14 years, or any girl under 16 years, out of the keeping of his or her lawful guardian, without such guardian's consent—no matter whether the boy or girl consents or not." Why this distinction? If, so far as kidnapping is concerned, a girl is not supposed to be able to take care of herself before she is sixteen while a boy is held to be so at fourteen, why should the age of consent in the former be supposed capable of consenting at the age of 10, while the latter is completely protected? May I ask if girls require less protection than boys? Who can doubt that they require ten thousand times more protection? Nay, even the legislature admits this in the case of kidnapping. Will Mr. Ilbert redress this crying inequality? Why should there be an exception in favour of girls? Is it because they come to maturity earlier than the boys? If so, then why raise the age of consent in their case to 16 and that of boys only to 14 so far as kidnapping is concerned? Besides does any Indian girl reach maturity at ten? With respect to offences upon girls," says Mr. Mayne, 'the Legislature seem to assume that they come to maturity two years earlier here than in Europe.' Let the age of consent be fixed if necessary at two years earlier than in England. The value of the revelations made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* consist in proving conclusively that girls even at the age of 15 do not understand the consequences of seduction. Here in India it may be said with as great positiveness, that the child-wives under 12 hardly understand the consequences at such tender age. There is now a Bill pending amending the criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code, and the Prisoners Testimony Act before the Supreme Legislature. Let not the *Pall Mall* disclosures be without their fruit in India. Let all our Associations move in this matter. Let them ask, even if the age cannot for Mr. Ilbert see the injustice of the limit now fixed? Our Penal Code in this matter was based more or less on the English law. Will not Mr. Ilbert take this opportunity of placing the law on a more equally satisfactory footing? The amendment will be welcomed by the whole of India. No one dare come forward and say that girls should be allowed to be outraged by their husbands when under twelve. Such a brutal view would undoubtedly be an outrage

mum term of two years with or without hard labour.

If any one has or attempts to have unlawful intercourse with a girl over thirteen and under fifteen with or without her consent, he is liable to a maximum imprisonment of two years with or without hard labour.

Any one knowingly allowing a girl between thirteen and sixteen to be on his premises for the purposes of unlawful intercourse may be imprisoned for a maximum term of two years with or without hard labour.

Whoever takes a girl under eighteen out of the possession and against the will of her parents or lawful guardian, in order that she may have unlawful intercourse with any man, may be imprisoned for a maximum term of two years with or without hard labour.

Two years' hard labour as a maximum penalty is awarded to any person who—

To have or attempt to have unlawful intercourse with such girls is punishable with a maximum of two years' imprisonment.

Any one who procures or attempts to procure any girl under twenty-one who is not of known immoral character to have unlawful intercourse with any other person or persons is liable to two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

Two years' hard labour as a maximum penalty is awarded to any person who—

Procures or attempts to procure any woman to become a common prostitute.

Procures or attempts to procure any woman, even although she may be a common prostitute, to leave the country to become an inmate of a foreign brothel.

Procures or attempts to procure any woman to leave her abode to become an inmate of a brothel for purposes of prostitution.

Procures or attempts to procure any woman by threats and intimidation to have unlawful intercourse with himself or any other man.

Procures or attempts to procure any woman not being of known immoral character by false pretences and false representations to have unlawful intercourse with himself or any other man.

Drugs or stupefies or overpowers by applying or administering any drug, matter, or thing to any woman, with intent to enable any one to have unlawful intercourse with her.

If any parent, guardian, or any person acting *bonâ fide* in the interest of a girl swears an information before a justice of the peace (1) that any girl under sixteen is on any premises for immoral purposes, with or without her own consent; (2) that any girl under eighteen is on any premises for immoral purposes against the will of her parents or guardians; or (3) that any woman of any age is detained on any premises against her own will, a search warrant may be issued empowering the police and parent or guardian to enter the premises, if need be by force, in order to release the girl and arrest those who are guilty of detaining her.

Any one who detains any woman against her will in any brothel or in any premises for immoral purposes is liable to two years' hard labour maximum penalty.

If any woman wishes to leave a brothel no legal proceedings shall be taken against her for taking away or being found in possession of any such wearing apparel lent or supplied by the mistress of the house, as was necessary to enable her to leave the premises. And any mistress who threatens to take such legal proceedings in order to deter the woman from leaving is liable to two years' hard labour maximum punishment.

If the seduction or prostitution of any girl under sixteen has been caused, encouraged, or favoured by her parents, guardians, master, or mistress the court may divest such parents and guardians of all authority over her and appoint another guardian until she is twenty-one years of age. All proceedings in cases where unlawful intercourse has taken place with a girl between thirteen and sixteen must be begun within three months of the offence, and in all cases it will be a sufficient defence to show that the accused had reasonable cause to believe the girl was over the age of thirteen, sixteen, or eighteen, as the case may be.

In all cases of procuration or drugging no person will be convicted on the evidence of one witness only unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

THE UNPOPULARITY OF THE ARMY.

An ex-dragoon writes as follows upon the above subject in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Now that public attention has been called to the matter, it may not be an unfitting season to state briefly, but withal plainly, a few of the circumstances and conditions which make the army unpopular, and render the task of obtaining its sufficient numbers year by year a more and more difficult problem for successive Ministers of War to solve. Probably no department of the machinery of the country has been more "tinkered" with by successive Administrations than the British army, and although at this present day a far better educated class of men are to be found in the ranks than formerly, and the whole tone of the service has very considerably improved, there still remains a general underlining of dissatisfaction, which cannot fail to have an injurious effect on the various components of the whole, and it may truly be said that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole."

The army is so far as the rank and file are concerned, is by no means the popular profession it would have us believe. On the other hand the pay ever[illegible]ty and the chances of promotion are [illegible]more and more remote, there will never be lack of commissions. Now, the ordinary soldier, if treated fairly and without favour, as follows:—In the army, be he [illegible]s than he was in the days of purchase, the [illegible]ment that he has been [illegible]ved out [illegible]t for his civil to mi[illegible]nable the [illegible]in con[illegible], a man [illegible]me mo[illegible]us drill day by [illegible]ary variation[illegible]and, sixthly, [illegible]f leave or furlough is in the [illegible], without taking [illegible] to them *seriatim*, I will [illegible]ly and endeavour to show [illegible] way they might be met and grappled with. As regards pay, it is absurd to give with one hand and take away with the other; if you say to a man your pay as a soldier will be 1s. 2d. a day, and then add, but from this will be deducted 2d. for so and so, 3d. for this, 1d. for that and so on, you reduce it to 7d. or 8d. Then why not say so? Engage a man fairly, and say in place of giving you a nominal wage of so much per day we will give you so much say 7d. or 8d., free of all deductions. The country would be put to no more expense, and the men would be satisfied; they would know beforehand exactly what to expect; whereas the reverse—very much the reverse—is now the case. A sum of 3*d.* or 4*d.* a man per month may seem too trifling to bandy words about, but it will hardly be credited that such a deduction in a cavalry regiments, at least, for "cleaning materials," not soap or soda, but pipe-clay and chrome yellow wherewith to keep the belts, &c., clean. It is petty annoyances such as these that are such a fruitful source of discontent and grumbling. Then, again, "barrack damages" (this term is supposed to cover the cost of repair to articles or premises damaged wilfully or through want of due care and precaution), the sum deducted varies from a few pence to several shillings. Now is it fair that a whole regiment should contribute its quota to make good the ravages caused by the wantonness or neglect of individual members of it? No deduction is more keenly resented than this, and obviously enough, from its excessive unfairness.

The question of too many masters may at first sight appear frivolous, and the outcome of an inherent spirit of insubordination. Not a bit of it. In no army in the world is discipline more rigidly enforced[illegible] ob[illegible]ience to orders more willingly observed than in our own, but the system of making mere lads non-commissioned officers immediately they have learnt their drills is altogether a mistake; the older soldiers cannot possibly be expected to obey stripling lance corporals who but a week or so before were attending recruit drill. Let every recruit after he has been dismissed his drills do at least one year's duty as a private soldier, and the cry of too many masters would soon cease to be heard. In a former article I demonstrated that a growing lad requires more sustenance than a fully developed man, and to this I can add nothing. But as regards making the change from a civilian life utterly unrestrained as it may have been, to the strict discipline of a barrack, I would contend that the change should at least be gradual; no horse-breaker expects to take up a young colt and find him amenable to his every word and gesture within three or four days of his capture. On a recruit first joining, instead of hurrying him forthwith into drill, morning, noon, and night, let him have just a week to get accustomed to the altered condition of affairs. During that period he will have opportunities to observe the conduct and behaviour of the older soldiers both in regard to the officers themselves and also the non-commissioned officers. If he be sharp [illegible]soon accommodate himself to circumstances [illegible]the end of his week's probation will, in the matter of discipline and obedience, be already three parts a soldier. In place of drill, drill, drill, vary the monotony occasionally by swimming parades, gymnastic and fencing classes in place of, not in addition to, the ordinary day's routine. The men would relish the change keenly, and the experience thus acquired in natation and attack and defence would stand them in good stead at a future date.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICE
HAVING entered into direct communication with the LEADING CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and SPIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations of the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which we GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.
Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.
See detailed Wine Advertisement and for Price List please apply to
BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, blackwood and teakwood furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, hanging, wall and table lamps one lot imitation jewellery, Lady's double case gold watch, silver watch guard, fish bowls, musical boxes, pianofortes, petroleum cooking stoves, marble top teapoys, jewellery cases, accordians, carpets, China and Japanese fancy wares, one case eau-de-cologne, one case Windsor soap, 25 cards pen knives, 10 boxes China preserves, one Lady's harness complete, and other miscellaneous articles.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1885.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bakehouse-lane the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, plated ware, crockery, handsome large sized billiard table the property of the late Mr. C. B. Lobo. The same comprising glassware and crockery ware, decanter, spoon and forks, butter pots, candlesticks, K. O. lamps, teakwood and blackwood furniture, such as dining tables, couches, writing and washing table, dressing table, chest of drawers.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

An invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well-known makers, Napoleon Price & Co., just landed ex s.s. Malwa, consisting of real old Brown Windsor soap, registered golden oil, cherry tooth paste, marrow oil, pomade, essence of spinarose, white and damask rose, lime juice and glycerine, hair soap, etc.

5 cases bitters.
1 case photographic frames.
1 case coloured tapestry.
1 case white nansooks.
5 cases white jacconets.
5 cases white muslin.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases white dhoties.
On account and risk of Mr. Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdawalla.
200 cases George Saminí's brandy.
On account of the concerned.
3 cases nets.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at the Carnac Bridge Goods Terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,
142 bags grain and seeds.
3 boxes wooden toys.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ENGINE AND BOILERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of Mr. Pilcher's Bungalow, at Victoria Road, Byculla.

One portable double-cylinder engine and boiler, cylinders 8½ in. diameter, stroke 12 in., flydriving wheel, 2 feed pumps and valves governor, steam gauge, iron chimney, &c. (no wheels).

One semi-multitubular boiler with iron chimney.

Now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Mr. J. A. Kirkbridge, Agent to Messrs. Silber and Fleming, of London, to sell by public auction at No. 9, Greenstreet, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, samples of glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, toilet sets, pier glasses, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, boulwood chairs, children's perambulators, also french-polished blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, &c., &c. the same comprises soda water tumblers, glass, water filters, glass decanters, claret jugs, fruit plates, biscuit boxes, toilet sets, pink and green border dessert and dinner services, breakfast services, plated tea and coffee services, biscuit boxes, pewter teapots, Bohemian glass, flower vases, creeper vases, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, pier glasses of sizes, silver patent glass and porcelain pedestal kerosine oil lamps, kerosine oil hanging lamps of various patterns, hanging vase lamps, candle stands, Austrian beanwood chairs, folding and easy chairs, children's chairs, blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid furniture, such as drawing room chairs and sofas, easy chairs, round table, teapoys with marble tops, English writing table, toilet and stand, camp cot chest of drawers, double and single door almyras, dressing, and washhand tables, Brussels carpets, musical boxes, &c.

Property on view.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Grant-road near Two Tanks.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuages, dwelling houses or bungalows, cookrooms, stables and godowns standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 77 and 78, situate on the Western side of Coombarwala Street in New Town without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, the bungalow No. 77, containing 5 shops on the ground floor fronting on the Grant Road and No. 78, containing 2 shops on the ground floor, fronting on the Coomarwada-street, together with the trees and plantations growing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 3103, 3104, 3114, and 3137, new Nos. 10,093, old survey No. 4653, 4652, 4649, and 4651, and new survey No. 5632, containing by admeasurement 916 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Coombarwada-street, on the west by the Jewish Burial ground, on the north by the said Grant-road, and on the south by the property of Borah Mahomedally Adamjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

Rs. Rs.
100 superior 1st class teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road, Byculla, in the buildings known as the old Byculla Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments and flower vases, oleographs, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of H. Sweetzers, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated cruet stand, breakfast cruet, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, pier glasses, jelly stand, spoons and forks round waiter, decanter stands, table candle-sticks, candle-stands, table cutlery, table napkins, handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 3 pieces, drawing room, pier oval, side, writing and Madrass pattern dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding, low, straight, office, and Madrass pattern without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, meat safe on stand, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, inlaid chiffonier with mirror glass, ornament stand with mirror glass, 2 seated ottoman, stand and tripod stands, rocking and American chairs, iron bedstead complete, dressing table with dressing glass, chest of drawers, handsome double almyra with mirror glass, wardrobe in 2 pieces with mirror glass, glass door book case, single cot with bed, clothes press, small cupboard, handsome large flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, handsome brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, bath dispense and cook-room furniture, copper utensils, water-filter, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, the remaining stock in trade of Mr. Peroo Mahomed closing his establishment comprising engraved glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated ware, Hink's patent hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, hanging chandeliers, single and double light wall lamps, hanging vase lamps, centre lamps, gilt timepiece with dome, kerosine oil cooking stoves, the same comprises rich glassware, dinner and breakfast services, best plated ice pitchers, knives, hot water curry dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet and pickle stands, dish covers, table candlesticks, reading lamps, Hinks duplex table and hanging lamp, 5 and 7 light chandeliers, kerosine oil tables, hanging and wall lamps, gilt time-piece, double and single barrel muzzle and breech loading rifles, marble top writing table, Davenport carriage lamps, soap, perfumery, candelabras, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE of Presses, Engine, Boilers, Pumps, &c., at the Scott Press Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of Scott Press, at Colaba, by order of Mr. Asaur Verjee.

6 presses for pressing cotton, wool, hemp, jute, gunny, &c., by Wren and Hopkinson, also pumps by Wren and Hopkinson, engine by W. J. Galloway, 2 boilers by Daniel Adamson, shaftings, pulleys, wheels, &c.

The presses and machinery are in working order and can be inspected, and further information obtained on application at the office of Mr. Asaur Verjee in Modystreet, or at the office of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Marine-street, Fort.

The above will be sold in separate lots and are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned jewellery belonging to the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

2 brilliant earrings.
1 brilliant nose ring.
1 emerald ring.
2 brilliant hoop rings.

SALE OF A PORTABLE TEAKWOOD BUNGALOW.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-bunder near the Yacht Club buildings.

A small teakwood bungalow in good condition 35 feet long by 14 feet broad suitable for 2 single gentlemen.

A deposit of 250 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the bungalow must be removed before the 25th instant.

On MONDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to the Exhibition rooms, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain, black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, handsome flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram.

Ex s.s. Culna and Edington.

150 tons superior 1st class teak-scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Government Gate-road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior clean cut glass, 2 large size bird cage, also choice plants consisting of yellow and other roses, begonias, mimosas, crotons, &c., the property of A. F. Monteiro, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the surplus stock in trade of Mr. Noor Mahomed Sulliman removing to his new premises near the Gowalia Tank) consisting of French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and plated ware, a mahogany billiard table with balls, self-driving phaeton, a quantity of ebonywood, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A brand new English-built handsome mail phaeton with shafts, all of first-class workmanship, the maker has received medals at 2 Exhibitions—

1 new cottage pianoforte.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.

1 strong dog-cart in very good order, with handsome grey horse and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid french-polished, plain and carved household furniture (made to order), best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, a handsome fish aquarium with golden fish, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a Chubb's fireproof safe, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. Bertz, Esq., the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, very handsome real porcelain dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plated wares, such as oval and waiter curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liquers tands, icepitcher, claret jug teaset, ice pail, biscuit box, breakfast companion, bread basket, revolving butter-pot, a set of spoons and forks for twelve persons in mahogany case, cutlery by Mappin and Webb, very handsome and valuable well-seasoned teakwood and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest pattern (all made to order) such as a set of telescopic dining tables in five pieces for twelve persons, a handsome strong sideboard with mirror, large size dumb-waiter, whatnot, dining room arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, revolving circular, side, ride, oblong, oval, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long and folding arm, low, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and sofas couches, especially handsome chiffonnier, cabinet, teapoy, low and tripod stands, fancy wall brackets, and toilet stands, corner whatnots, elaborately carved and inlaid, flowerstand, lady's davenport, rich Persian velvet and Brussel carpets, hand some large size Japanese and China flower vases, fancy table ornaments, handsome Hinks's patent hanging, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome rosewood sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a firstrate eight-toned musical box with drum and bells, handsome, specially designed very strong teakwood four post bedstead with wire spring and cotton and horse hair mattress, handsome dressing and washing tables, dressing and chevval glasses, clothes and gown presses, half-back and reclining couches very handsome and strong plate glass-door almirah, towel horses, commodes, bath tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m., on the same day.

The property of another gentlemen—

1 handsome strong built glass-fronted miniature brougham.

AUCTION SALE of a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, opposite the Berkley-place, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of Anthuriums, Antigonum, Aralias, Begonias Caladiums, Crotons (rare and in great variety) Dracæcuas, Durantas, Ferns (gold-silver Maiden hair, &c.) Gladiolus, Hibiscus in great variety, Magnolias, Palms, plumbago, roses, sweet briar, wax plant, &c., &c., the property of the late R. Walters, Esq., formerly head-master, Bombay Educational Society's School, Byculla.

The plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1885.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcut a Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885, issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years, interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December, 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 18:5," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of September 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment being made is not fully paid up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office, dated 23rd July, 1885.

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Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
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LONDRES	22 0	2 8
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